GARLICKY WHEAT IS UNDESIRABLE

Millers Unanimous in Saying Presence of Weed Seed Greatly Reduces Its Value.

FLOUR YIELD IS DECREASED

Great Risk of Spoilage Is Due to Fermentative or Germinative Action Started by the Absorption of Moisture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because the presence of garlic or wild onion in wheat decreases its market value materially, a special study of the problem of marketing wheat so tainted has been made by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the study was to ascertain how such wheat is purchased from producers, as regards grades and price at the primary grain markets of Maryland, and the effect, if any, on the producer.

The average garlic content of 47 samples of Maryland wheat taken from wagons, elevators, bins, and mills was 40 bulblets to a pound. Millers were unanimous in saying that the presence of garlic greatly decreases the milling value for a number of reasons, such as the greater risks from spoilage, the extra cleaning and preparation required for milling, the lower flour yields, the greater cost of manufacturing, and the lower market value of the resultant flour.

Bulblets Vary in Size.

Garlic bulblets range in size from that of a kernel of wheat to that of a pea seed. The specific gravity of the bulblets is less than that of the wheat kernel, though it varies with the season and with the weather conditions. The bulblets are heaviest at harvest time, as later the moisture evaporates and they lose weight. The greater risk of spoilage in garlicky wheat is due to the fermentative or germinative action in wheat started by the absorption of moisture from the garlic bulblets. As this is a slow process, the danger of spoilage is slight where grain is handled or moved frequently.

None of the special cleaners for removing the garlic is entirely satisfactory. Some of them remove too small a part of the garlic, and some remove too much wheat when removing the garlic. It was noted that the condition of the bulblets had more of an

Wild Garlic, Showing the Bulblets That Are So Difficult to Remove When Mixed With Wheat.

effect on the resulting odor than the number of bulblets. Those full of juice contaminate flour more readily than drier ones.

One of the serious results of the presence of garlic in wheat is the clogging of the corrugations of the rolls in the mills so that they cannot function properly. Under such conditions it is sometimes necessary for the mills to shut down two or three times a day in order to scrape and wash the rolls. This slows up the work, reduces the output, and increases the cost of production per unit. There is little demand for flour made from garlicky wheat, therefore mills have to discount it when it is sold from 25 cents to $1 a barrel. It is used chiefly for blending with sweet flours.

The difficulties of removing garlic bulblets from wheat suggest the importance of its eradication from the fields whenever this is possible. Wild garlic forms two kinds of underground bulbs—soft-shelled and hard-shelled. This fact has been used as a basis for the recommendations of the Department of Agriculture for its eradication. The soft-shelled bulbs germinate in the late summer or fall, while the hard-shelled bulbs form new plants the following season. Late fall plowing is recommended to destroy the plants from the soft-shelled bulbs before they form new bulbs.

Should Be Eradicated From Fields.

The field should be planted to a tilled crop the following spring. Any crop so planted should be carefully tilled, preferably with the knife or sweep type of implement. This will destroy the plants arising from the hard-shelled bulbs. As the hard bulbs last two years it will be necessary to repeat fall plowing, followed by another tilled crop. Rye may be sown after the late fall plowing and turned under for green manure the following spring.

Many farmers make a practice of throwing weeds of various sorts out of the bundles at the time of shocking wheat. It has been found that if the entire product of the field is removed from the land at harvest time, great care taken in planting only seed that is free from garlic and other weeds, and proper crop rotation practiced considerable progress in garlic eradication can be made within a few years. It is believed by department officials that if this is done it will be possible in time to eliminate, or at least greatly reduce, the garlic in the fields.

Use for Waste Oil.

When you drain the old cylinder oil out of the auto or tractor don't throw it away. It will be valuable, diluted with a little kerosene, as a disinfectant around the chicken house or to help keep lice out of the hog barn.

Warm Water for Fowls.

Hens should not be compelled to drink ice water. It is impossible to keep the water warm on a cold day, but if a pan of warm water is placed before the fowls three times a day it will answer the purpose.

FALL PLOWING AIDS IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Prevents Piling Up of Work at Critical Period.

Only Disking or Harrowing Is Necessary to Put Land in Shape for Early Planting in Spring—Insects Are Dislodged.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For various spring-sown crops, especially grain, the United States Department of Agriculture has found fall plowing a profitable operation in many sections. As an economic measure, it prevents the piling up of work at a critical period. Spring grain usually can be sown to advantage as soon as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough to work, and it is to the farmer's advantage to have it in the ground as early as practicable. The greatest obstacle to early planting is getting the ground in shape. On large operations, where either plowing or seeding takes a month, waiting for the man and horsepower to finish plowing before it can be used in seeding often means a delay that is disastrous. If the ground is plowed

Fall Plowing Serves Many Valuable Purposes.

in the fall, when other work is not pressing, only disking or harrowing will be required in the spring.

Fall plowing serves valuable purposes. It permits the ground to store up moisture from winter snows and rains, and often dislodges eggs and larvae of insect pests which had found snug winter quarters in the soil, exposing them so they will be killed by the cold. Stubble and other vegetable matter left from the harvest, if turned under in the fall, has many more months to rot and become incorporated with the soil.

Whether to plow in the fall is of course largely a question of local conditions and individual judgment. Sandy soils, for instance, may be rendered liable to blowing if plowed and left unseeded all winter. Heavy soils are usually benefited by fall plowing.

MANURE SPREAD OVER FIELD

Sun's Rays Get at Every Part of It When Scattered Evenly, Destroying Bacteria.

When manure is spread evenly over the surface of a field the sun's rays get at every part of it. This is a factor of much importance, since sunlight is one of bacteria's greatest enemies. Through it they are either killed or rendered dormant. Furthermore, the waste begins to dry up—a fact which, even without the action of sunlight, would render the bacterial life inactive. Thus, the formation of ammonia is checked in short order as a result of the breaking up of the conditions which are favorable to bacterial life. It should be remembered in this connection that no loss ensues when manure spread as a thin layer over the surface of a field is permitted to dry out. It loses nothing under such conditions save moisture. If, while lying in this fashion in a field, it becomes wet through rain or melting snow nothing worse happens than a washing of the soluble portions directly into the soil where it is desired they should go. All possibility of further decay and heating has been eliminated by the simple process of rearranging the waste from that of a heap to that of a thin layer spread over the surface.

BARLEY GOOD FEED FOR HOGS

Use of This Grain for Pork Production Has Increased in Importance—Is Carbonaceous.

With the cessation of the extensive malting of barley, the use of this grain for pork production has increased in importance. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the market price of barley per pound, as compared with corn, has frequently been less, and it has been found profitable to convert it into pork. Whole barley is not desirable as a stock feed on account of the hardness of the grain. However, when the barley is soaked or ground and soaked its feeding efficiency is greatly increased. Although barley contains a little more protein than corn, it is, primarily, a carbonaceous feed, and must be used with a protein concentrate as a supplement. Generally, however, barley is a less satisfactory feed than corn for fattening hogs. The rapidity and economy of gains from barley depend largely upon its quality.

Bacillus Attacks Hogs Too.

The bacillus causing swine abortion is the same as that causing the disease in cattle, according to F. M. Hayes, associate professor of veterinary science at the University of California.

Sell Inferior Laying Hens.

The inferior laying hen of the meat type has thick, beefy pelvic bones, with hard lumps at the ends. Such hens are not heavy layers. Sell them. They usually weigh heavy.

Barley Breeds Hessian Flies.

It is well to remember that barley breeds Hessian flies that may ruin a near-by wheat crop as well as damage the barley itself.

Best Laying Hens.

Hens that are pretty ragged well along in the fall are, as a rule, the best layers. The early molter is generally the poorest.

Save Time and Labor.

Save labor and handling by hogging down corn.

USE LACE SCARFS

Decoration Is Featured in Forming Negligee Sleeves.

Many of the Newest Models Cover Arms and Trail on Ground—Cape of Spanish Origin.

The wrap type of negligee with one-side effect has taken a firm hold. For these a plain fabric frequently is combined with a printed or brocaded one, the contrast of the material accentuating the one-side effect. For instance, a sleeve and half of the body portion of the garment may be of a brocaded velvet and may overlap the other half, which is of a plain velvet.

Sleeves are quite as much a feature in tea gowns as in dresses. In fact, there is an even greater diversity of design. Many of the newest models feature lace scarfs which cover the arms and trail on the ground. Others are formed by clever draperies or by a lace cape. The latter is distinctly of Spanish origin.

One tea gown featuring this type of sleeve is of white satin. A black chantilly lace cape reaches to the hips and is edged with black moire ribbon, which ties in bracelet effect at the wrists.

Lace oftentimes is combined with velvet. Margaine Lacroix makes a stately black velvet model with this sort of an arm covering. She uses black lace for jabots at either side of the skirt as well as for the sleeves.

White lace is charming when combined with silver brocade or silver cloth. One of the newest French imports has a shawl of white lace draped over a silver cloth foundation, the shawl covering the arms and forming a drapery over the bodice. Strands of jet beads relieve the plainness of the skirt.

In striking contrast to these somber black and black-and-white models are the brocaded velvets in bright reds and greens trimmed with white rabbit, which also is often used as a lining, and for large collars and cuffs.

TAN AND BROWN SPORT SUIT

Steamer blankets served as inspiration to the clever designer of this chic little sport suit in tan and brown.

NEWEST IDEAS IN HOSIERY

Lace for Evening; Nude for Wear With Black Patent Leather; Spanish Effects Emphasized.

Clocks are receiving all the emphasis in hosiery for dress occasions. Lace stockings are featured for evening and some in drop stitch are to be seen again, in vivid colors to be worn with boudoir mules.

The biggest thing at the moment is the so-called nude hosiery, in rose beige, sold to be worn with black and patent leather shoes.

Colors are the same as they have been for some time past, being selected with a view to matching the shoes, as gray, fawn, red for wear with the combination red and black shoes, brown and black.

Spanish effects which follow the trend of the moment are emphasized. They are in allover lace designs with large or small flowers, giving a pleasing effect. The filet mesh is another innovation that has style interest.

For the Clock.

You can keep your clock in better condition if you'll put a bit of cotton soaked in paraffin in the bottom of the case. Remove it in a day or two and you will find that it has absorbed a great deal of dust.

Laces From France.

French made filet and Chantilly laces are being purchased in large quantities by American buyers. France is also sending us a wonderful style of hand made drawn work for winter resort blouses and frocks.

To Stretch Curtains.

If you have curtains that need starching and stretching, and no frames to stretch them on, tack down a sheet on the floor of an unused room, measure accurately the length the curtain must be to fit the window and rule a pencil line on the sheet to mark the ends. Make the damp curtain come to the mark for length, then stretch sidewise as much as the material will allow.

Chiffon Sleeves.

Mauve chiffon sleeves very often appear in a jet black dress and, of course, we have had some time the bright red crepe sleeves in black silk frocks. This, as well as many other things, show a tendency to ornament the plain black dress. Sometimes shiny pamettes are worked in embroidered motifs on it.

Dry Cleaning Brushes.

Dry clean your brushes by mixing equal parts of salt and flour and rubbing it through the bristles. When the mixture is shaken out the bristles will be like new.

ANGORA CAPE; SILK JERSEY

A cape of tan angora tops this charming sport frock of heavy silk jersey.

DESIGNING—TEST OF SKILL

Artist Must Take Into Consideration No Two Women Are Alike—Object Is to Beautify.

Among the Eastern nations Turkey was first to feel the effects of European culture. Turkish women are rapidly acquiring a taste for French fashions; and in India, too, there is a growing tendency to adopt foreign modes.

Designing for the individual is a test of the skill and art of the designer. No two women are alike, and the costume that is suited in every particular to one woman will not suit another. There are certain considerations that determine the use of line, form and color for the individuals; the color of her eyes, the color of her hair, her complexion, her figure, her individual personality—all different from those of other women, and all important to the designer who is going to create a costume to bring out her particular points of beauty and conceal whatever defects she may have. The purpose of the costume is to make the wearer appear more beautiful, so the observer will say: "What a beautiful woman that is!" and not "What a beautiful gown she is wearing!" In costume designing, as in the other arts, the purpose of art is to conceal art. The effect must not be an obvious one, but it must be felt nevertheless.

DAME FASHION'S FADS.

Black satin and white radium lace are used in combination.

Fruit and flower-trimmed felt hats are having a great vogue.

Suits of striped woolen fabrics are trimmed with wool fringe.

The long waistline silhouette is favored for children's fall dresses.

The suit jacket is generally loose and features a narrow string belt.

A basque blouse of sand georgette has wheel-embroidery of georgette.

Net hairbands have crested work that gives the effect of rhinestones.

White flannel skirts are seen with bright-colored sweaters and are worn with matching hats of ribbon, felt or straw.

The frock of canton crepe is very much worn. It is generally made in a plain, low, sleeveless model, embroidered heavily at the hem.

NEW HATS ARE PICTURESQUE

Ostrich Plumes Droop in Every Direction Except to Totally Hide the Face.

The newer hats for wear with more formally cut gowns have taken back all of that picturesqueness which has been a part of well-dressed women of the past. There are numberless ostrich plumes drooping in every direction, except to totally hide the face. They seem to find absolutely their best expression when they do partially hide the face or the eyes, or some important feature. As one designer put it: "Now wear that hat straight and low and make the passer-by wonder whether you have any eyebrows or not." The newer hat has come to be, indeed, a much more subtle affair than the one of the last few seasons, and though women still cling to the little, round, informal affairs, they are yet being educated quietly in the direction of these more dignified lines.

Large Sailors.

Large Spanish sailors, either straight of brim or slightly rolled on the edge, are beginning to be shown, and these in many cases are trimmed in ostrich, laces in smart back or side drapes, glistening ornaments of gelatin to imitate sphinx, jet or iridescent effects, and of the latter there are many of the sunburst types noted.

Boiled Frosting.

If the boiled frosting is too thin fill a pan with hot water. Put it on the stove and while it boils put the pan of frosting in, stirring constantly until it is of the desired thickness.

Mould.

If washing soda is not thoroughly dissolved before the clothes are put in the water, they are liable to have spots of iron mould on them when the washing is finished.

Use Ammonia.

Add a few drops of ammonia in the water in which you intend washing your jewelry, and it will be brighter. Make a tepid suds and then add the few drops of ammonia.

Beating Cereal.

If the cereal is lumpy after it is cooked beat it with the egg beater for a few minutes after taking it from the stove.

Pastry.

If your pastry is not as flaky as it should be, perhaps you do not have your oven hot enough when you put the pastry in. It should be hot.

For small girls there are clever little motor coats of bright-colored leather and frequently accompanied by matching hats.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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Who is the wisest woman—she who says the right thing at the right time? No indeed—but she who leaves unsaid the wrong things at the tempting moment.

DISHES OF CURRY.

Dishes of curry are like the little girl with the curl, "when they are good they are very, very good, (if you like curry) and when they are bad they are horrid."

One thing is best borne in mind when using curry and that is to cook it with the ingredients of the dish, when possible.

In the Orient there are forty or more ways of preparing curry powder and only there do we get the perfection of the dish.

Curry is like mincemeat and fruit cake—we like the kind we have been accustomed to use.

Curry of Succotash.—Take two cupfuls each of fresh lima beans and cooked corn, or two cans of each; heat until hot and heap, after seasoning with salt, pepper and butter on a flat dish; cover with curry sauce and serve with potato croquettes, or banked mashed potatoes and chutney sauce.

Curry Sauce.—Simmer in two tablespoonfuls of butter, one large onion, finely minced, then add one tart apple, chopped; cook three minutes; then add one-half cupful of highly-seasoned vegetable stock or water and cook gently for five minutes; add another half cupful of stock and one cupful of milk, into which one dessert spoonful of curry has been stirred; let all boil up once, then press through a sieve, pressing well to get the juices; return to the fire and thicken with a tablespoonful of butter and flour for every cupful of liquid. Stir until it thickens and add salt before serving. This makes a mild curry sauce.

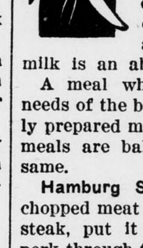
Chicken Curry.—Cut up a plump young bird and fry brown in olive oil. Remove from the frying pan and place in the oven. Mix together two tablespoonfuls each of flour and curry powder, then add gradually one cupful of stock. Fry two sliced onions in the hot fat, add the prepared stock, cook five minutes, then turn in the chicken. Cover and allow to simmer fifteen minutes. Serve hot with boiled seasoned rice. If the sauce seems too thick, add more of the stock.

"If I knew that a word of mine,
A word not kind and true,
Might leave its trace on a loved one's face,
I'd never speak harshly, would you?

If I knew that the light of a smile
Might linger the whole day through,
And brighten some heart with a heavier part,
I wouldn't withhold it, would you?

FOR DINNER TODAY.

True economy means wise distinction between essentials and non-essentials. This applies to the economy of strength as well as materials. Fruit and vegetables are essential to good health; eggs are essential as meat substitutes and not an extravagance when moderate in price. Cream is an easily digested fat; milk is an absolute necessity.



A meal which does not meet the needs of the body is not an economically prepared meal, although if the day's meals are balanced the result is the same.

Hamburg Steak.—Do not buy the chopped meat but get a piece of round steak, put it up with some suet or pork through the meat chopper, season with onion, salt, pepper, a bit of clove and form into flat cakes. Broil or pan broil and serve with a brown sauce. Baked potatoes with boiled cream onions will be good vegetables to serve with this dinner.

Chicken With Corn.—Scrub and clean a fowl well by using a handful of soda in the water; cut up as for frying, roll in seasoned flour and brown in a little hot fat. Lay the pieces in a baking dish and cover with milk, simmer slowly for two hours or longer, depending upon the age of the fowl. Season well when half cooked and add a cupful of corn or more. The fresh corn, cut from the cob, is best, but canned will do. Serve the chicken with corn and gravy poured around it.

Stuffed Onions.—Parboil large-sized onions, take out the centers, leaving a cavity to hold the filling. Chop the onion, which was taken from the center, mix with cold sausage meat or bacon and bread crumbs with seasonings. Fill the centers, pour around, add good beef broth or add water and butter. Bake until the onions are tender, basting occasionally. Cover with a spoonful of buttered crumbs and brown just before serving.

Tomato Custard.—Put into a buttered baking dish one pint of canned tomatoes, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of scraped onion, one-fourth cupful of fine soft bread crumbs. Beat four eggs slightly, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and one and one-half cupfuls of hot milk. Pour it over the tomatoes and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is set.

Nellie Maxwell

Use of the Word "Migration."

The word migration is used in two senses; either to refer to those periodical changes of location such as are made by many species of birds and fishes, by some mammals and by a few insects, or to those irregular dispersions caused by overcrowding and lack of food or water.

On a Desert Island.

The hero of the party shipwrecked on a desert island usually lights a fire by means of his watch crystal. Can it be done?

Strayed Away.

Wifie—I hope you repotted all the plants while I was away.

Hubby—Yes, dear, all but the Wandering Jew.

Wifie—Why not that?

Hubby—Couldn't find it.

Protection.

Little Willie, as his mother reaches for the switch to turn off the electricity.

"Oh, leave de light on tonight, muvver, so I won't have to say my prayers!"

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 4

PAUL IN MELITA AND ROME.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 28:1-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also. For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth.—Rom. 1:15, 16.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 16:18; Rom. 1:8-17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The End of Paul's Journey.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The End of a Long Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Paul Living in Rome.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul's Ministry in Rome.

I. The Shipwrecked Crew on Melita (vv. 1-10).

Through the storm they lost their bearings, and when they were safe on land they learned that the island was called Melita.

1. The hospitable reception of the natives (v. 2). They built a fire and made them as comfortable as possible from the cold and the rain.

2. Paul gathering sticks for a fire (v. 3). This is a fine picture of the world's greatest preacher and missionary not above picking up sticks for a fire. The ability and disposition to serve naturally in whatever way is the evidence of capacity for great commissions.

3. Paul bitten by a venomous serpent (v. 3). With the sticks that Paul gathered there was a serpent. Perhaps it had already curled itself up for its winter sleep, but when the warmth of the fire aroused it it darted at Paul and fixed its fangs upon his hand. The natives expected to see him fall down dead, yet he shook it off, nothing harmed. At first the natives concluded that he was an escaped murderer and that this was retributive justice being meted out to him. When they saw that he was unharmed they concluded that he was a god.

4. Paul heals Publius' father (vv. 7-10). These people are now getting some return for their kindness. When this man of note was healed others came also and were healed. To this they responded in appreciation by loading them down with necessary supplies.

II. Paul Arrives at Rome (vv. 11-16).

When Paul landed at Rome Christ's charge to the disciples was fulfilled. After three months' stay at Melita, Paul departs for Rome in the ship Alexandria, whose sign was Castor and Pollux. At Syracuse they were delayed three days, perhaps for favorable winds. At Puteoli he found brethren, at whose request he tarried seven days. At Appili-Forum and at the Three Taverns brethren from Rome met him. From Puteoli the news went before Paul's coming, and so interested were the brethren that they came more than forty miles to meet him. This greatly encouraged him, for which he gave God thanks. No one, perhaps, ever enjoyed more close fellowship with God, and yet no man ever enjoyed more and derived more benefit from human fellowship than he. His readiness to preach the gospel at Rome, which he had expressed in the Epistle to the Romans, written from Corinth about three years before, was now realized. He was treated with great leniency at Rome, for he was allowed to hire a house there and live alone except that the soldier that remained his guard was constantly with him. Being chained to a soldier was rather irksome, but yet it gave him a chance to preach to the soldiers which he could not have had any other way. He rejoiced in whatever circumstances, just so the gospel was preached.

III. Paul's Ministry in Rome (vv. 17-31).

1. His conference with the leading Jews (vv. 17-22). He did not, as usual, wait for the Sabbath day to speak to the Jews. He only allowed one day for rest. His object was to have a fair understanding with them. When they came he endeavored to conciliate them. He told them that, though he came as a prisoner, he was not a criminal. Though his own countrymen had so sought his life, he did not come with an accusation against them. The result of this interview was that the Jews cautiously took neutral ground, but expressed a desire to hear what Paul could say in defense of a sect which was everywhere spoken against. The fact that this sect was spoken against is no evidence that it was wrong. Many times a thing may be wrong in men's minds, because their judgments are biased. If a thing is right in the sight of God it matters not what men think about it.

2. Paul expounding the kingdom of God and persuading concerning Jesus (vv. 23-31). He pointed out a real kingdom—the Messianic Kingdom with Jesus as the King. The Kingdom to Paul meant a definite reign of a definite person, not simply an improved state of society. This he showed from the Scriptures. He went through the Old Testament, carefully showing this to be in harmony with the teaching of the law and the prophets. This was the method his Master had used (Luke 24:27). His exposition lasted from morning till evening—a rather long sermon.

For Selg-Preservation.

For self-preservation and self-possession, for the renewal of our purpose in life, for a fair estimate of its various interests, for calmness and strength of mind, we need to rise at times above the ways of this world, and to remember what we are, whom we serve, whither we are called. And it is in this that the right use of Sunday may help us far more than we fancy. For it is by quiet thought in the realization of God's presence, and by prayer and worship, that we must regain and deepen this remembrance; it is by the Holy Eucharist that God is ever ready to bear it into our hearts, and make it tell on all our ways.—Francis Paget.

Consecration.

If you want to live in this world doing the duty of life, knowing the blessings of it, doing your work heartily, and, yet not absorbed by it, remember that the one power whereby you can so act is, that all shall be consecrated to Christ.—Alexander Maclaren.

Supplication of Solomon.

Now, my God, let, I beseech thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.—II Chronicles 6:40.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.14; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.13⅛; November, $1.13⅛; December, $1.13⅝.

Corn—Contract, spot, 61c; track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, quotable at 65 per bushel for car lots, old, on spot.

Cob corn is quotable at $2.60 per barrel for prime new yellow for deferred shipment.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 43c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 40@41½.

Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, 91¼c; bag lots of new rye, as to condition, 75@85.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11; No. 1 oat (nominal), $11@11.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 46@47c; do, firsts, 45@46; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 48@49; firsts, 47@48; do, pound, extras, 48@49; nearby creamery, extras, 44@45; firsts, 42@43; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, store-packed, firsts, 26; extras, 28@30; firsts, 27@28; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 27@28; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 26@27.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, loss off, 62c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia firsts, loss off, 62; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off 62; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 60; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 58.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, per pound, 22@23; do, staggy, per pound, 19@20. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 20@21; do, white pekins, young, per pound, 24@25. Pigeons, old, per pair, 20@25; do, young, per pair, 20@25. Guinea fowl, young, 2 pounds, each, 85c; do, under 1½ pounds, each, 50; do, old, each, 40. Turkeys, choice, 9 pounds and over, per pound, 50c; do, thin, poor, per pound, 35; do, old toms, per pound, 45.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.75@2; do, Eastern Shore McCormacks, per 100 pounds, $1.50@1.75. Sweets, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, $3@3.50; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $2.50@3; do, Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $3.25@3.75; do, North Carolina, per barrel, $2.75@3.25. Yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $3.25@3.75.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 2 red, $1.21; No. 2 hard, $1.19; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.19, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.09⅛, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 2 white, 71, and No. 2 mixed, 69½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 45c

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery, extras (92 score), 43; creamery, firsts, (88 to 91 score), 36@42; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 28½@29.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 63@66c; do, firsts, 56@61; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selections, 98; nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 75@93; do, browns, extras 72@73; nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 56@70; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 38@40; do, firsts, 36@37½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21@22c; do, average run, 20@20½; State whole milk twins specials, 21@22; do, average run, 20@20½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.13@1.18; do, garlicky, $1.08@1.13.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 60@61c; do, No. 3, 58½@59; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, old crop, 65½@66; do, new, 60@61; nearby, do, 55@60.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $20@22; do, No. 3, $18@19; sample, $14@16; no grade, $12@14; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $19.50@20; No. 1 mixed, $18@19.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 44½c; nearby prints, fancy, 57@59.

Eggs—Nearby, extra firsts, 66c; do, firsts, 65; Western, extra firsts, 65; do. firsts, 61@64; fancy, selected packed, 78@79.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Beef Cattle—Young fat steers, in prime condition, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, per pound, 7@7½c; steers weighing under 1,000 pounds, per pound, 6@7; oxen, per pound, 3@5; bulls, per pound, 3½@4¼; large, young cows, per pound, in good order, 4@5; cows, poor to medium grades, per pound, 2@4; fresh cows with calf, per head, $50@75.

Lambs and Sheep—Choice, fat sheep, per pound, 3½c; fair to good sheep, per pound, 2½@3; inferior rough sheep, per pound, 1@2; old bucks, per pound, as to quality and condition, 3; spring lambs, choice, fat per pound, 9; poor and heavy lambs per pound, 6@7.

Calves—Choice, handyweight veals per pound, 11c; do, heavy, fat veals 9@10; fair to good veals, per pound 9@10; heavy, smooth, fat calves, per pound, 6@7; heavy and rough calves, per pound, 5@6; small, thin calves, per pound, 4@5.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top 1,300-pound steers, $9.85; no choice yearlings here; bulk beef steers, $6@9; she stock and bulls strong; spots higher; calves steady to 25c higher; bulk vealers $7.50@8.50; stockers and feeders firm.

Hogs—Top, $6.85, $6.80 late; bulk $6.60@6.80; pigs steady to 25c lower; bulk desirable, $6.75@7.

Sheep—Top fat lambs to shippers and city butchers, $9.60; packer top $9.35; bulk, $9.25; culls, $6.50@7; top yearlings, $7.40; fat ewe top, $4.35; bulk, $3@4; Montana fat wethers, $5; feeders, $4; feeder lambs top, $8.56.

So Scientific.

Jimmie—When you propose, don't tell Miss Research you cannot live without her.

Bobbie—Why not?

Jimmie—She's so dreadfully scientific that she would refuse you just for the sake of the experiment.

For Sale Only.

Customer (in bookstore, desiring Galsworthy's latest)—Have you a novel, "To Let?"

Clerk—No, madame, we don't run a circulating library.

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 49.

MAY MEET IN ANNUAL REUNION

Councils For Better Understanding Taking Root

THEIR EDUCATIONAL VALUE

All The Peoples Of The World Will Become Acquainted With One Another—Family Reunion Idea.

Washington.—Evident to the participants in the Conference is a clearer understanding of the thought and purpose of the nations concerned. Although the day's work is based on an "agenda" or fixed program of definite objects to be attained—the first steps that must be taken if peace is to be assured—there is a bigger and broader development perceptible in the undercurrents of the gathering of the peacemakers.

When the President says he hopes that something like an annual council of the nations may be induced by the success of the Washington Conference, he means, it is known, that there should be an annual "get acquainted" assemblage. Dealing with the humanities as he is prone to do, the President would like to see the nations of the world come together once a year in the spirit that far-separated members of the same family meet on Christmas Day.

Even if there were no special and distinct problems to be solved, such family reunions might go far toward keeping the world tranquil and tolerant.

Elihu Root, an American delegate, said some years ago that if nations would take the trouble to get really acquainted with each other there would be little likelihood of bloody wars; that antagonisms and conflicts spring from ignorance. That is the heart of President Harding's conception of international relations. Get the peoples of the world in the habit of sitting down at a table with each other and the necessary rules and regulations for peace and fair dealing would evolve naturally. In this view there is no leaning toward the League of Nations theory.

It is almost literally the family reunion theory which the President, for lack of a better term, calls "association of nations."

Such meetings as the Washington Conference do more than a thousand books of history or travel to illuminate obscure quarters of the earth. They fix the attention of the public powerfully that after they are dispersed something of value sticks in the mind. Who knew anything to speak of about the geography of Galicia until the World War turned our attention to strange names and places? Probably the public will have learned more about China and the Far East as a result of the discussions of this Conference than it had ever known in a definite way.

DANTE STATUE UNVEILED.

Three Nations Represented At Exercises In Washington.

Washington.—Three nations—Italy, France and the United States—were represented officially at the unveiling here of a statue of Dante. President Harding attended the ceremony, but did not make an address.

Rene Viviani, former premier of France, speaking for his nation, stressed the necessity of a perpetual friendship between France and Italy. Nothing, he declared, should be permitted to cause friction between the two nations, which during the war showed that their people were of common origin and imbued with the same ideals.

Senator Ricci, the Italian Ambassador, paid tribute to Dante in a brief address. Members of the Italian delegation to the Armament Conference were in attendance, as well as prominent Italians. Many of them marched to the scene of the unveiling.

SPORT TAX PROPOSED.

Chicago Would Use Money To Physically Train Children.

Chicago.—Taxing of all professional and semi-professional contests and semi-professional contests and games to provide funds for the physical education of school children were proposed in an ordinance introduced in the City Council. Graded licensing of all professions also was included in the proposal. Should there be a surplus above the needs of the schools, adult classes in physical education and athletics also would be formed. A 5 per cent. tax is proposed for professional events and half that amount for semi-professional games and sports.

U. S. TREATY IS UNRATIFIED.

Will Be Taken Up At Extra Session Of Colombian Congress.

Washington.—The Colombian Congress has adjourned without ratifying the treaty between the United States and Colombia, the State Department was advised. Ratification of the treaty will be taken up in an extraordinary session of the Colombian Congress, which will be called in March after the presidential elections in January.

GIRL MURDERED IN HOTEL.

Man Registered With Her Escapes With The Records.

Toledo.—The body of a young woman who had been strangled to death, her face and head beaten and mutilated, was found in a room in the ... Hotel. A man who registered with the woman left the hotel unnoticed, taking the hotel register with him. No clue has been obtained as to the identity of the woman or the

DECREASE OF MOR... THAN MILLI... NATION'S UN...

Washington.—The ... the nation's unemplo... creased by more tha... during recent weeks, ... an estimate of the N... ference on Unempl... nounced by Secretary...

The Commerce Sec... that while some of th... ment decrease might ... porary, reports to the ... from all parts of the ... dicated considerable i... He cited as an insta... from St. Louis of ap... 15,000 unemployed a... with previous official... 65,000.

Unemployment estin... time of the unemploym... ence placed the total ... the country at somewh... 3,500,000 and 4,000,000.

TO PUSH YEA... PARLEY S...

Harding's Suggestion... Subject of Discu...

TO AWAIT OTHER D...

Plan Is To Delay Till Ar... East Are Out Of The ... Would Take Up ... Debts.

Washington. — President ... suggestion for a continuing ... of nations is expected by ... tion officials to become th... formal discussion before ... Conference ends.

It was indicated in offic... that although the Preside... intention of complicating ... Eastern and armaments ... by bringing the subject bef... ference at present, he ful... that after these questions ... the way there will be a se... for an agreement for futu... meetings.

As a result of foreign c... the President's suggestion ... declared by an Administrat... man that there was no inte... any "association of nations... from these conferences shou... in any way a rival of the ... Nations.

The President's position ... be that the new "associati... not have the attitude of ... mining agency" for the Lea...

Discussion of the plan ... conference brought again to ... a suggestion that the who... of world finance, particula... relates to war debts and ... tion, would be one of the s... be discussed at future mee... has been indicated that the ... tration does not desire to ... question introduced into th... negotiations, but might fav... ough discussion of it later.

So far no foreign nation ... gested that the finance qu... brought before the Confer... in session, or has formally a... the American Government ... gard to a discussion of that ... at some future conference. ... been considerable sentiment ... American officials for the pr... a confreence discussion of ... ject in the future, and the in... were that these suggestions ... received favorably by Preside... ing.

Final decision, it was sai... rest in some degree upon th... of the present meeting. Sh... armament and Far Eastern ... tions be successful, it is co... entirely possible that the nex... ternational conference would ... financial questions.

206 WAR LAW OFFENDE...

31 More Found in Prisons By A... General Daugherty.

Washington.—Thirty-one m... law offenders in Federal priso... been uncovered in the course... preparation by the Departm... Justice of digests of their c... the attention of President ... Attorney-General Daugherty s...

When the subject of possib... sion of executive clemency ... this class of Federal prisone... discussed with the President, ... it was believed there were o... such offenders, but later exam... of the records has revealed a ... 206. It is probable, he added, t... department will require a consi... time in preparing reports up... number.

STEEL CORPORATIONS UP...

Court Refuses To Force Them T... duce Documents.

Washington.—Justice Bailey ... District of Columbia Supreme ... denied the application of the F... Trade Commission for an order ... ing the Claire Furnace Compan... 21 other Eastern steel and iro... porations to produce certain ... and documents for examination ... counsel.

STOLEN GOLD RECOVERE...

Chests On Steamer Contain $1... In English Sovereigns.

San Francisco.—Chests susp... from the hull and water pipes o... liner Sonoma gave forth a g... stream of English sovereigns, pa... the loot of $125,000 in gold stolen ... the ship's specie tank while en ... from Australia. In all more ... $102,000 of the stolen gold has ... recovered.